

COUNTY
BOROUGH



OF GREAT
YARMOUTH

URBAN AND PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For 1937

Great Yarmouth

JOHN BUCKLE (PRINTERS), LTD., THEATRE PLAIN,

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TOWN HALL,

GREAT YARMOUTH,

1938.

**To the Town Council of the County Borough of Great Yarmouth,
acting as the Urban and Port Sanitary Authorities.**

Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my twenty-eighth Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health, etc., on the vital statistics and sanitary administration of the Borough and Port of Great Yarmouth.

The comparative vital statistics for the year 1937 are shown in the following Table:—

	Great Yarmouth.	England and Wales.	London.	125 Great Towns.	148 Smaller Towns.
Death Rate	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.5	11.9
*Infantile					
Death Rate	38	58	60	62	56
Birth Rate	13.8	14.9	13.4	14.9	15.1

* Per 1000 infant births.

The Death Rate and Infantile Death Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate remain at a low figure. The two latter are especially noteworthy (see also page 14).

Special attention is also deserved by the figures for Old Age Deaths (Table III). Fifty-nine per cent. of the deaths of Yarmouth residents occurred over the age of 65 years, and thirty-five per cent. over the age of 75 years.

Forty per cent. of the total deaths of Yarmouth residents occurred in public institutions.

The Total Rainfall (average 24.48 inches) was 25.38.

The Mean Temperature (average 48.4) was 49.9.

The Total Hours of Bright Sunshine recorded was 1391.9.

No School Departments were closed by the Local Sanitary Authority during the year, but 90 patients and 115 contacts were temporarily excluded from school owing to infectious disease.

I am, Madam Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. N. STEVENS,

Medical Officer of Health.

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SECTION A.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ...	3,598
Population at Census on April 26/27th, 1931 ...	56,771
,, estimated by the Registrar General	
for the middle of 1937 ...	54,220
Number of Occupied Dwellings (Census, 1931) ...	14,256
,, ,, ,, (Rate Books, 1937) ...	16,797
,, families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	14,630
Rateable value	£341,529
Product of a Penny Rate (13/- in the £) ...	£1,280
Total Revenue (exclusive of Trading accounts) ...	*
Net indebtedness	*

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

Births (legitimate), males 363, females 345 ...	Total 708
,, (illegitimate), males 19, females 23 ...	Total 42
Birth Rate	13.2
Stillbirths (legitimate), males 16, females 13 ...	Total 29
,, (illegitimate), males 0, females 2 ...	Total 2
,, rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ...	41
Deaths (net, after allowing for deaths of non-residents and deaths of residents occurring outside the district)	766
Death Rate	14.12
The same Death Rate as corrected by the Registrar General's comparability factor	12.28
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth—	
Puerperal Sepsis, 0; rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	Nil
Other puerperal causes, nil; ,, ,, ,, ,,	Nil
Total, nil; ,, ,, ,, ,,	Nil

* Figures not available.

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births:—

Legitimate 39, Illegitimate 23		...	...	Total 38
Death Rate from Measles	...	...	...	0.02
„ „ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0.00
„ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0.00
„ „ Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.09
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	1.33
„ „ Enteric	...	...	...	0.00
„ „ Violence	...	...	...	0.49

The corresponding figures for the 125 County Boroughs and Great Towns are:—

Infantile Death Rate	...	...	...	62
Measles	...	...	...	0.03
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0.01
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0.05
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.08
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	7.4
Enteric	...	...	...	0.01
Violence	...	...	...	0.54

The following table shows how the principal causes of death compare with previous years:—

NUMBER OF DEATHS.

				1937.	Decennial Average.
Enteric	...	...	...	0	0.5
Measles	...	...	...	1	3.3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0	0.7
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0	4.9
Diphtheria	...	...	...	5	3.8
Tuberculous Disease	...	...	...	46	57.9
Cancer	...	...	...	120	99.1
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	67	67.3
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	1	2.8
Wasting Diseases of Infants	...	...	...	16	23.2
Violence	...	...	...	27	30.1
Influenza	...	...	...	19	19.3

Ages at Death. Of the total number of deaths 6 per cent. occurred in infancy (0—5), 1 per cent. during school age (5—15), 34 per cent. during working life (15—65), and the remaining 59 per cent. in old age (over 65), while 35 per cent. occurred over the age of 75 years.

Infant Mortality. Twenty-nine children died before reaching the age of 12 months, giving an infantile death rate of 38 per 1,000 births registered, being 16.1 below the decennial average.

Tuberculosis Death Date. The crude death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.774 per 1,000, and from Non-pulmonary 0.073. The standardized death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.646 per 1,000, and from Non-pulmonary 0.061, comparing with the figures for England and Wales of 0.585 and 0.111.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1937.

[illegible]

INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS IN 1937.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.	Total Deaths of Residents in Institutions within and without the District.
1 Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers ...	—	—
2 Measles	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—
4 Whooping-cough	—	—
5 Diphtheria	5	4
6 Influenza	5	5
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	9	18
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	4
11 Syphilis	2	2
12 General Paralysis of Insane, Tabes Dorsalis ...	—	1
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease	34	38
14 Diabetes	2	2
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	19	17
16 Heart Disease	89	88
17 Aneurism	—	—
18 Other Circulatory Diseases	19	18
19 Bronchitis	9	11
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	20	19
21 Other Respiratory Diseases	3	2
22 Peptic Ulcer	8	4
23 Diarrhœa, etc.	—	—
24 Appendicitis	4	3
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	2	2
26 Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	—	1
27 Other Digestive Diseases	2	3
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	16	15
29 Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
30 Other Puerperal Causes	—	—
31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ...	4	3
32 Senility	2	3
33 Suicide	—	—
34 Other Violence	14	12
35 Other defined Diseases	37	33
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	—	—
All Causes	310	308

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1937.

(As Tabulated in Table III.)

A.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE DURING LIFE.

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	Decennial Average.
Measles ...	1	5	0	15	1	2	2	7	0	0	1	3.3
Whooping Cough	0	3	2	2	2	2	9	6	5	2	16	4.9
Diarrhœa, under 2 years of age	1	0	4	1	2	1	6	5	2	4	3	2.8

B.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES—(All Cases Notified).

Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.7
Diphtheria ...	5	2	9	8	4	1	4	3	3	2	2	3.8
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0.5
Tuberculosis ...	46	42	54	50	57	54	65	68	57	67	65	57.9

C.—OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer ...	120	116	87	95	99	114	94	108	100	93	85	99.1
Influenza ...	19	5	3	2	30	41	10	5	62	6	29	19.3
Respiratory Diseases ...	67	56	53	46	61	73	81	49	96	63	95	67.3
Wasting Diseases of Infants .	16	28	15	20	25	21	21	21	23	28	30	23.2

Infant Deaths. Fifty-five per cent. of the total occurred during the first month of life. The principal causes of infant deaths stated as percentages of the total were:—

Prematurity	...	...	...	31.3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	13.8
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	10.3
Convulsions	...	...	...	6.9
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	6.9
Measles	...	...	...	3.4
Rickets	...	...	...	3.4
Alelectasis	...	...	...	3.4
Marasmus	...	...	...	3.4
Congenital Debility	...	...	...	3.4
Bronchitis	...	...	...	3.4
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	3.4
Congenital Syphilis	...	...	...	3.4
Violence	...	...	...	3.4

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

Scarlet Fever. The number of cases was low during the year, being 39 per cent. of the 10-yearly average. The case rates per 1,000 living being 2.33 for England and Wales, and 0.94 for Great Yarmouth. The disease continued to be of a very mild type.

Whooping Cough. This occurs in epidemics every few years. During 1937 there was a normal number of cases. The death rates of the County Boroughs and for Great Yarmouth being 0.04 and nil respectively.

Measles. The year was again an inter-epidemic period. The death rate was 0.01 against 0.03 for the County Boroughs.

Diphtheria. The number of cases began to rise again this year. The case rate for Great Yarmouth being 1.73 per 1,000 living as against 1.49 for England and Wales.

Tuberculous Disease. The deaths from this disease continue to fall. The notifications show an increase this year, being 117 per cent. of the average number for the previous five years. The death rate was 0.707 per 1,000 living as against 0.696 for England and Wales.

Cancer. The deaths from cancer show an increase on the decennial average. It appears that there is a definite increase in the disease and not merely a shifting of cases from other, perhaps indefinite, categories to that of definitely diagnosed malignant disease. The Great Yarmouth death rate was 2.21 and that for England and Wales 1.63.

Respiratory Diseases. There were a normal number of deaths from these diseases, the number (67) being 99 per cent. of the decennial average.

Diarrhoeal Diseases. The deaths remain very low—one case under 1 year of age. This is very gratifying in comparison with the great mortality of infants from these diseases in former years. The death rate per 1,000 live births under 2 years of age for the County Boroughs was 7.9 and for Great Yarmouth 1.3.

Wasting Diseases of Infants. The deaths continue at a low level, being 68 per cent. of our decennial average.

Enteric Disease. This disease used to be endemic in Great Yarmouth. It now only occurs occasionally. In 1937 there were 2 cases (one of Paratyphoid and one of Typhoid, both being imported), giving a case-rate of 0.03 per 1,000 against 0.05 for England and Wales.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia. There were no cases of Pyrexia or of Fever, giving a rate of nil per 1,000 live and still-births in comparison with 13.93 for the country generally.

Erysipelas. The case rate was 0.33 in comparison with 0.37 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality. The rate for Puerperal Sepsis was nil per 1,000 total births, and for other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition nil. The corresponding figures for England and Wales were 0.94 and 2.17.

Malnutrition and Unemployment. There is nothing to add to my report of last year. The matter will continue to receive the attention of the Medical and Health Visiting Staff.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The Medical Services transferred to the Council under the above Act were:—Public vaccination and functions under Part I. of the Children's Act, 1908. Both these services are now administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

Poor Law Services which have been provided under **Special Acts.**

It has not been found practicable to transfer from the Public Assistance Committee (under sect. 5 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929) to other Committees of the Corporation, any service other than that under the Education Act, 1921.

The Welfare of the Blind Committee, however, has gone a long way in this connection by providing allowances, up to 23/6 per week, for Blind Persons resident in the Borough. Further particulars are given on pages

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

(1) North District	Population (1931 Census)	18,850
(2) South District	„ „	18,422
(3) Gorleston	„ „	12,450
(4) Cobholm and Southtown	„ „	6,479
(5) Runham Vauxhall	„ „	570
		56,771

District Medical Officers:—(1) E. Connell, (2) ditto, (3) A. S. K. Anderson, (4) E. Connell, (5) H. Potts.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

In May, 1934, arrangements were concluded with the Norfolk County Council for the reservation of beds, at Little Plumstead Hall and at Heckingham, for Great Yarmouth cases.

Since then our admissions have been as under:—

Adult males	...	...	4
Adult females	...	...	1
Boys	...	...	3
Girls	...	...	1

These nine cases were the total in residence on December 31st, 1937.

2 (i.) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

(a) MEDICAL.

- (t) A. N. STEVENS—*Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Districts of the County Borough and the Port, Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals, School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.*
- (t) D. WAINWRIGHT—*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Inspector and Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.*
- (t) J. F. RUSSELL—*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.*
- A. S. K. ANDERSON, E. CONNELL, and H. POTTS—*District Medical Officers (Poor Law), part time; Public Vaccinators, part time—A. S. K. ANDERSON and E. CONNELL.*

(b) OTHERS.

- W. SHIPLEY—*Veterinary Surgeon, part time.*
- W. LINCOLN SUTTON—*Public Analyst, part time.*
- (t)*G. H. SPINKS—*Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, etc., Port Sanitary Inspector.*
- (t)†*H. ALIFFE, (t)*H. HOWARTH, (t)†*F. PARMENTER—*Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts, etc.*
- (t)*A. GOODRIDGE—*Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector, Fish Inspector, Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, and Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*
- h.(t)‡Miss I. D. SEARCH, h.(t)‡Miss M. L. BIRD, (t)‡Miss M. E. OVERSHOTT, b.h.(t)‡Miss E. BULMER, and b.(t)h.m. Miss A. SHIPPERBOTTOM—*Health Visitors and School Nurses.*
- J. MAXWELL—*Rat Officer.*
- E. GARRETT—*Public Health Clerk.*
- F. PORTER—*Junior ditto.*
- Miss L. E. HOWE—*Woman Clerk.*
- G. TURNER—*Disinfector.*
- R. HOLLIS—*Vaccination Officer, part time.*
- Miss R. BURROWS—*Infant Life Protection Visitor, part time (trained nurse).*

* Certificated Sanitary Inspector.

† Food Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certified Midwife and Trained Nurse.

(t) Contribution to salary made by the Treasury.

b. Also act as Tuberculosis Nurses.

h. Health Visitors' Certificate.

m. Certified Midwife.

(ii.) **PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME**

is provided by the two nurses acting under the "Christmas Charity," one District Nurse under the Public Assistance Committee, three under the Gorleston Nursing Association, one under the Southtown Nursing Association, and three under the Great Yarmouth Nursing Association.

(iii.) **LABORATORY FACILITIES**

Thirteen hundred and twenty-four bacteriological examinations were carried out in the Corporation Laboratory in 1937, the results being as follows:—

In cases of Diphtheria.	In contacts of Diphtheria Patients.	In cases for discharge.	For Suspects.	Total.
Positive 37	Pos. 3	Pos. 4	Pos. 28	
Negative 95	Neg. 185	Neg. 290	Neg. 418	
<hr/> Total 132	<hr/> Tot. 188	<hr/> Tot. 294	<hr/> Tot. 446	
<hr/>				
Specimens of Sputum.				
T.B. present	15			
T.B. not present	249			
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 264			<hr/> 1324
<hr/>				

The Public Analyst carries out the examinations of water, milk and foodstuffs (see pages 42, 60, 61).

Dr. G. Leslie Eastes, of Harley Street, W.1, carries out the examination of blood in suspected cases of Enteric and Brucella infection. Two specimens were examined in 1937 and found to be positive (typhoid and paratyphoid).

(iv.) **LEGISLATION IN FORCE.****List of Local Acts.**

1. The Great Yarmouth Paving Act, 1810.
2. Great Yarmouth Corporation Act, 1897.
3. Ditto 1899.
4. Ditto 1904.
5. The Great Yarmouth (Burgh Castle Drainage) Act, 1909.
6. The Great Yarmouth Port and Haven Act, 1911.

List of Adopted Acts.

	Date of Adoption.
7. Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889	12th Nov., 1889
8. Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	14th Oct., 1890
9. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 ...	14th Oct., 1890
10. Private Street Works Act, 1892 ...	13th Feb., 1894
11. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Secs. 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 33, Part II. Secs. 34, 35, 36, 45, 50 and 51, Part III. Secs. 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66 and 68, Part IV. Part V. Secs. 93 and 95, Part X. Secs. 80, 84, 85, 86, Part VII. and Part VIII. Sec. 92, Part X ...	17th Feb., 1910 19th May, 1911 17th Nov., 1911
12. Notification of Births Act ...	12th April, 1901
13. Public Health Act, 1925, Part II. (other than Sec. 21), Part III., Part IV. and Part V. ...	1st May, 1926

List of Bye-laws.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 14. Removal of Refuse ... | 16th June, 1868 |
| 15. Common Lodging Houses ... | ditto |
| 16. Removal of Offensive Matter ... | 10th Feb., 1891 |
| 17. Infectious Disease on Ships ... | 5th June, 1909 |
| 18. Fish Frying ... | 13th June, 1911 |
| 19. Nuisances ... | 4th May, 1912 |
| 20. Slaughter Houses ... | 5th Mar., 1932 |

(v.) **HOSPITALS.**

Matters referring to Hospitals were gone into fully in my 1930 Report. On April 21st, 1937, the New Gorleston (Cottage) Hospital was opened.

Following are some interesting figures regarding the Poor Law Infirmary Hospital, the General Hospital and the Gorleston Hospital.

The Infirmary.—During 1937 six children were born in the Institution (excluding one stillbirth). Patients suffering from Tuberculosis were as follows:—

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Pulmonary, males	8	2	6	2
„ females	4	2	2	—
„ children	—	—	—	—
Non-pulmonary, males	—	—	—	1
„ females	—	—	—	1
„ children	—	—	—	—

Other figures for the year are as follows:—

Admissions	...	...	...	420
Maternity cases	...	...	...	6
Births	...	...	...	6
Deaths	...	...	...	167
Discharges	...	...	...	263
Average number of occupied beds	...	...	...	229
Surgical operations	...	...	...	1

In-patients on December 31st:—

Children	...	...	...	5
Chronic Sick	...	...	...	142
Tuberculous	...	...	...	4
Mental	...	...	...	76

General Hospital.—The total number of In-patients treated in 1937 was 1,290, being an average number of 55.7 occupied beds. The total admissions were 1,235. The number of operations performed during 1937 was 707. Figures for the Out-patient Department are as follows:—

Number of patients in 1937:—X-ray 1,482, Ophthalmic 207, Orthopædic 328, Ear, Nose and Throat 428, Dental 547, Electric and Massage 237, General Cases 150, Accidents and Casualties 3,108; Total, 6,487. Attendances 1937:—X-ray Dept. 1,482, Massage and Electro-Therapeutic Dept. 3,930, Dental 547, Ophthalmic 910, Ear, Nose and Throat 4,369, General 1,031, Orthopædic 1,182, Accidents and Casualties 15,750; Total, 29,201.

Gorleston (Cottage) Hospital. — The total number of In-patients treated in 1937 was 397, being an average of 15.1 occupied beds. The total admissions were 385. The number of operations performed was 172. The Out-patients figures were as follows:—

Attendances in 1937: Casualties 2,682, Dental 248, X-ray 181, Massage 31; Total, 3,142.

The Great Yarmouth Corporation contributes a variable annual subscription to the General and Cottage Hospitals and re-imburses the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital for expenditure on tuberculous patients.

The Isolation Hospitals.

The Gorleston Isolation Hospital is reserved for the isolation of cases of Small Pox.

The Estcourt Road Hospital afforded accommodation to 91 per cent. of the total number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever, which were notified during the year.

Admissions, Deaths and Discharges at the Estcourt Road and Gorleston Hospitals.

	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Group.	Diph- theria.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
Remaining on December 31st, 1936	0	6	0	6	0	12
Admitted during 1937	0	39	2	93	4	138
Died in Hospital	0	0	0	4	1	5
Discharged during 1937	0	41	1	88	3	133
Remaining on December 31st, 1937	0	4	1	7	0	12

Admissions into the Estcourt Road and Gorleston Hospitals in Each Month of 1937.

	Other Disease.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Group.	Diphtheria.	Totals.
January	0	0	4	0	11	15
February	0	0	2	0	14	16
March	0	0	4	0	11	15
April	0	0	3	0	6	9
May	0	0	2	0	4	6
June	0	0	0	0	4	4
July	0	0	1	0	1	2
August	2	0	5	0	2	9
September	0	0	5	0	7	12
October	1	0	6	0	19	26
November	0	0	3	1	9	13
December	1	0	4	1	5	11
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 93	<hr/> 138

The average number of patients in hospital was 12.7.

The number of patients removed to hospital in proportion to the number of notified cases was:—

For Scarlet Fever	...	...	76.47 per cent.
For Diphtheria	...	...	98.93 „
For Enteric Fever	...	...	100 „

(vi.) **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

(a) Infectious Diseases—Motor Ambulance provided by the Corporation; (b) Other cases—Two Motor Ambulances provided and maintained by the Corporation (kept at Police Station and manned by the Police).

(vii.) **CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.**

There have been no additional facilities or changes during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—This Centre was opened in 1922. The sessions are held every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at the Gourlay School, Dene Side.

Advice is given to mothers on the care of themselves and babies, and dried milk distributed in suitable cases under the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

The work of the Centre continues to be very popular with the mothers.

During the year 210 expectant mothers and 672 children had been dealt with. They paid a total of 540 and 6,125 visits respectively.

The number attending for the first time was 167 expectant mothers and 384 children.

The average attendance on Tuesdays was 6.5 expectant mothers and 60.7 children. The numbers attending for the first time being 93 expectant mothers and 205 children.

The average attendance on Thursdays was 3.8 expectant mothers and 57 children. The numbers attending for the first time being 71 expectant mothers and 179 children.

Dried milk to the extent of 16,393 packets were distributed. Of this, 15,333 packets were given free, and contributions equal to the cost price of the remainder were made by the mothers.

Six babies attending the Centre died, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 15 per 1,000 as against 38 per 1,000 for the town generally.

School Clinics.—Minor Ailments and Inspection Clinics are provided by the Education Committee at the Education Office and Town Hall, and a Dental Clinic at the Gourlay Institute.

Tuberculosis Clinic.—Up to April 25th, 1927, I continued to act as the sole Tuberculosis Officer. with my office at the Town Hall as the "Dispensary." On that date Dr. W. Hunter Brown took up his duties as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, and a greatly extended scheme came into operation. Since then the Tuberculosis Clinic at Dene Side has been opened (on May 25th, 1927), and a greatly increased number of beds have been utilized in various Sanatoria. On December 31st, 1929, Dr. Brown left, and was succeeded on March 1st, 1930, by Dr. Russell.

The Clinic has been open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; in the afternoons (as required) from 2.30 p.m.; and once a week in the evening at 7 p.m. to suit the convenience of patients who could not attend during the day. Most of the patients were seen by appointment, but many present themselves who are previously unknown. The Nurse is in attendance each morning and at other times if women are to be examined.

The work of the Clinic has been confined to:—

- i. Examining all cases of Tuberculosis notified or suspected, with a view to providing Sanatorium Treatment if such were indicated. In this connection it may be pointed out that the average number of notifications for the preceding five years was 87; whereas in 1927, the number was 118; in 1928, it was 127; in 1929, 110; in 1930, 103; in 1931, 90; in 1932, 89; in 1933, 85; in 1934, 72; in 1935, 73; in 1936, 59; and in 1937, 89. The increase in the earlier years to some extent was due to the notification of a number of old cases found to be not previously notified and to the notification of a number of children seen at the Clinic, but it would appear that the establishment of a Tuberculosis Clinic

has brought about the notification of cases of Tuberculosis that formerly would have remained unnotified. One hundred and seventy-two new cases were examined, of whom 76 were non-tuberculous, 13 doubtful, and 83 definitely tuberculous.

- ii. Examining all children who according to the School Medical Officer's records might be suspected to be or were actually suffering from Tuberculosis and recommending Sanatorium Treatment in suitable cases. Formerly no accommodation was available for the Sanatorium Treatment of Children under 16 years.

Children found to be Tuberculous ...	...	14
" " " doubtfully Tuberculous ...	...	2
" " " non-Tuberculous ...	...	15
Total ...		31
Child Contacts examined, Tuberculous ...	...	2
" " " doubtfully Tuberculous ...	...	0
" " " non-Tuberculous ...	...	32
Total number of children examined ...		65
Children admitted to Sanatorium ...	...	16

- iii. Interviewing and examining as many as could be traced of cases previously notified (see pages 26, 27).

- iv. Examining and reporting upon cases sent by General Practitioners for diagnosis:—113 cases.

- v. Examination of Ex-Service Pensioners on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions:—0 cases.

- vi. Examination of Contacts. i.e., persons who have been in close association with a case of Tuberculosis, particularly families living in the same house. It has been found extremely difficult to get contacts to subject themselves to examination, but it is hoped that this difficulty will pass when they are taught the value of early observation in the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis.

In this connection, 46 contacts were examined, of whom 4 were found to be tuberculous, 3 doubtful, and 39 non-tuberculous.

- vii. Laboratory Work at the Isolation Hospital:—79 specimens of sputum, etc., were examined in connection with the Clinic, and 185 for General Practitioners.

It has been the practice for the Nurse to make the preliminary visit to the home, and, if possible, the person concerned has been asked to attend the Clinic for examination. If there was any doubt as to fitness to do so, the Medical Officer made the examination at home. In the case of every person suffering from Tuberculosis, the Nurse visits the home, records particulars as to the hygienic conditions of the patient's surroundings, and gives such advice as may be practicable for the improvement of his condition. Should any insanitary condition prevail, this is duly reported to the proper authority.

The total figures for the year, relating to the work done, are as follows:—

New cases examined during the year	...	126
Contacts ...	...	46
Total number of Physical Examinations	...	1090
Number of persons examined	...	481
Number of cases on the Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1937	...	378
Number of Dispensary cases who died during the year	...	34
*Number of attendances at the Dispensary	...	987
Number of consultations with Medical Prac- titioners	...	113
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Homes	...	172
Number of visits by Nurse for Dispensary purposes	...	824
Number of specimens of sputum examined	...	264
X-ray examinations	...	40

* Excluding 71 patients seen at the Town Hall.

The present condition of all patients (being with a few exceptions those notified since June 1st, 1921) whose case records are in the possession of the Clinic is as follows:—

		Alive.	Recovered.	Dead.	Lost sight of.
Notified previous to 1927		25	26	159	80
„ 1927	...	21	25	52	16
„ 1928	...	17	46	44	24
„ 1929	...	13	34	46	24
„ 1930	...	16	23	47	8
„ 1931	...	23	10	36	13
„ 1932	...	43	5	39	10
„ 1933	...	38	0	28	13
„ 1934	...	27	0	28	10
„ 1935	...	33	0	22	7
„ 1936	...	36	0	20	2
„ 1937	...	73	0	11	3
		<hr/> 365	<hr/> 169	<hr/> 532	<hr/> 210

giving a “ Live Register ” of 365 in addition to a supplemental register of 13 cases where the diagnosis is not completed (i.e., the patient is still under observation and may ultimately, probably in fact, prove not to be tuberculous)—a total of 378 on the books.

Arrangements are made for the reservation of beds at Santoria as follows:—

Kelling Sanatorium—

Civil beds (males)	...	...	13
Pensioners' beds	...	as required.	

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (for surgical tuberculosis cases): Beds as required.

Normanston Hospital (for acute and advanced cases): Ditto.

East Anglian Santorium (males and females): Ditto.

East Anglian Sanatorium (children, pulmonary and non-pulmonary): Ditto.

Bramblewood Sanatorium (females): 4 beds.

Ipswich Sanatorium (males, females and children): As required.

The movements of patients during 1937 was as follows:—

			Admitted.	Discharged.
Kelling (Civilians)	...	...	18	18
Kelling (Pensioner)	...	...	4	1
Kelling (Observation)	...	...	5	6
Bramblewood (Women)	...	...	8	10
Bramblewood (Women, Non-pulmonary)	.		1	0
Ipswich (Men)	...	...	0	2
Ipswich (Women)	...	...	14	17
Ipswich (Boys)	...	...	4	1
Ipswich (Boys, Non-pulmonary)		...	0	2
Ipswich (Boys, Observation)		...	2	2
Ipswich (Girls)	...	...	3	0
Ipswich (Girls, Observation)	...	...	1	1
East Anglian Sanatorium (Men)		...	0	2
East Anglian Sanatorium (Women)		...	2	2
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys)		...	2	0
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	3	2
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys, Observation)	...	...	3	2
East Anglian Sanatorium (Girls)		...	2	0
East Anglian Sanatorium (Girls, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	1	1
Papworth (Pensioner)	...	...	0	1
Papworth (Men, Non-pulmonary)		...	2	1
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (Boys, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	1	0
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Men, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	2	2
			<hr/> 78	<hr/> 73

The average number of patients undergoing Institutional Treatment in 1937 was:—

Kelling (Civilians)	...	...	...	15.1
Kelling (Pensioners)	...	...	...	0.8
Kelling (Observation)	...	...	...	0.8
Bramblewood (Women)	...	...	...	4.9
Bramblewood (Women, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.03
Ipswich (Men)	...	...	...	1.3
Ipswich (Women)	...	...	...	7.1
Ipswich (Boys)	...	...	...	1.3
Ipswich (Boys, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.9
Ipswich (Boys, Observation)	...	...	...	0.5
Ipswich (Girls)	...	...	...	0.5
Ipswich (Girls, Observation)	...	...	...	0.1
East Anglian Sanatorium (Men)	...	...	...	1
East Anglian Sanatorium (Women)	...	...	...	1.7
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys)	...	...	...	0.5
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	3.8
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys, Observation)	...	...	...	1.3
East Anglian Sanatorium (Girls)	...	...	...	1.5
East Anglian Sanatorium (Girls, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	2.3
Papworth (Pensioner)	...	...	...	0.8
Papworth (Men, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	1.6
Papworth (Woman)	...	...	...	1
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (Boy, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.1
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (Girl, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	1
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Men, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	0.2
				<hr/>
				50.2
				<hr/>

The average duration, in days, of completed cases was as follows:—

Kelling (Civilians)	...	...	...	230.8
Kelling (Pensioner)	...	...	...	143
Kelling (Observation)	...	...	...	55.6
Bramblewood (Women)	...	...	...	169.5
Ipswich (Men)	...	...	...	441

Ipswich (Women)	...	...	...	158.9
Ipswich (Boys)	...	...	...	90
Ipswich (Boys, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	305
Ipswich (Boys, Observation)	...	...	...	86.5
Ipswich (Girls, Observation)	...	...	...	50
East Anglian Sanatorium (Men)	...	...	...	409
East Anglian Sanatorium (Women)	...	...	...	142.5
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	1043
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys, Observation)	...	...	...	92.5
East Anglian Sanatorium (Girls, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	489
Papworth (Pensioner)	...	...	...	563
Papworth (Men, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	114
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Men, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	...	40

The number of patients in residence was:—

			Jan. 1st, 1937.	Dec. 31st, 1937.
Kelling (Civilians)	...	...	12	12
Kelling (Pensioners)	...	...	0	3
Kelling (Observation)	...	...	1	0
Bramblewood (Women)	...	...	5	3
Bramblewood (Women, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	0	1
Ipswich (Men)	...	...	2	0
Ipswich (Women)	...	...	9	6
Ipswich (Boys)	...	...	0	3
Ipswich (Boys, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	2	0
Ipswich (Girls)	...	...	0	3
East Anglian Sanatorium (Men)	...	...	2	0
East Anglian Sanatorium (Women)	...	...	2	2
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys)	...	...	0	2
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	2	3
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys, Observation)	...	...	0	1
East Anglian Sanatorium (Girls)	...	...	1	3
East Anglian Sanatorium (Girls, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	2	2
Papworth (Pensioner)	...	...	1	0
Papworth (Men, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	1	2
Papworth (Women)	...	...	1	1

			Jan. 1st, 1937.	Dec. 31st, 1937.
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (Boy, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	0	1
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (Girl, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	1	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			44	49
			<hr/>	<hr/>

Venereal Diseases.

LOWESTOFT CLINIC.

By agreement with the East Suffolk County Council our patients go to the Lowestoft Hospital.

During 1937 the Yarmouth patients treated there were as follows:—

				New Cases.
Syphilis	...	...	...	10
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	0
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	14
Not V.D.	...	...	...	26
				<hr/>
				50
				<hr/>

They made 2,088 attendances during the year.

The aggregate number of in-patient days was 67.

Bacteriological examinations:—

Wasserman test	...	...	54
For Spirochætes	...	...	3
For Gonococci	...	...	103
Other	...	...	2
			<hr/>
			162
			<hr/>

First Aid Station on Yarmouth Beach.

The Beach Committee again instituted, for the Summer season only, a First Aid Station for the treatment of minor injuries. The station was staffed by a trained nurse, Miss Williamott, with an attendant and placed under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

During the three months (5th July to 18th September) that it was open, the nurse rendered first aid to 557 cases—fingers pinched in deck-chairs, sprains, cuts, sand in eyes, abrasions, insect stings, etc., together with a few more serious accidents.

As a side-line, lost children were cared for, until claimed by their relatives, to the number of 135.

This Station has become very popular and will be re-opened in 1938.

Other First Aid Stations.

During the Fishing Season three other Stations (not under the control of the Corporation) are in operation, viz., the Welfare Hut on the South Denes, maintained by certain Herring Curers; the Dressing Station in St. Peter's Road, maintained by the British Red Cross Society; and the Church of Scotland Station on the South Quay. These Centres deal with the cuts and sores common on the hands of the girl fish-workers.

3 (i.) MIDWIVES.

There was no evidence of a shortage of midwives during the year, owing partly to the fact that in this town it is customary for medical men to be engaged for the majority of confinements.

The figures for this year are:—

Attended by Medical Man	569	72.9%
„ Registered Midwife	211	27.1%
„ Unregistered Midwife	—	—

There were eleven trained certified midwives practising during the year.

Miss Overshott acts as supervisor of midwives and also their work is automatically supervised by the infant visiting of the Health Visitors, all of whom are registered midwives. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health from time to time inspects their books and appliances.

Number of births attended by Midwives	...	211
„ „ „ in the Infirmary	...	5
„ „ „ in General Hospital		6
„ „ „ by “Handy” Women		—
„ „ „ in Gorleston Hospital		3

Midwives sent for medical assistance in 26 cases, as follows:—

Ante Partem Hæmorrhage	...	...	1
Post Partem Hæmorrhage	...	...	3
Delayed Labour	...	...	6
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	—
Illness of Mother	...	...	3
Illness of Child	...	...	—
Discharging Eyes	...	...	3
Varicose Veins	...	...	1
Malpresentation	...	...	1
Deformity of Child	...	...	—
Premature Baby	...	...	4
Retained Placenta	...	...	1
			<hr/> 26 <hr/>

Midwives Act, 1936.

On July 30th, 1937, the above Act came into force and the Scheme for a service of whole-time midwives was instituted.

An Agreement was entered into between the Council and an *ad hoc* Joint Midwives' Committee appointed by the three local Nursing Associations, to provide a service of nine whole-time midwives whose services are available irrespective of membership of a Nursing Association.

This Scheme has worked well. I have no criticism to offer, and wish to thank the members of the Committees of the respective Associations for their great help during the period that the Scheme was in the making, and the members of the Joint Committee for their help and consideration since the inauguration of the service.

Before the Scheme came into operation the Nurses of the three Nursing Associations attended 106 cases as Maternity Nurses. After July 30th the nine Midwives of the Joint Committee attended 78 cases as Midwives and 83 as Maternity Nurses.

It is anticipated that the Service will be adequate to warrant application (under Section 6) to the Minister of Health to prohibit practice by all unqualified persons.

C.

Maternal Mortality.

The Medical Officer of Health investigates these cases.

Health Visiting.

Fortunately the Health Visiting Staff was up to strength during the year. After some years of difficulties the position continues normal, and is as follows:—Five Health Visitors and School Nurses and one Clerk Attendant at the Dental Clinic. The division of labour being as follows:—(a) the proportion of time to Maternity and Child Welfare being equivalent to two-and-a-half nurses, (b) to Tuberculosis half a nurse, and (c) to School Medical Work two nurses and one Dental Attendant. This is an adequate staff for present requirements, but will need augmenting if the scope of the Maternity and Child Welfare work is increased.

For the work done under the Tuberculosis Scheme see pages 24—26.

Following are the Home Visiting figures with further information as to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The total number of visits during the year was 7592 as follows:—

In connection with the visitation of Children:—

At homes of legitimate infants	...	2883	
At homes of illegitimate infants	...	123	
At homes of legitimate children (1-5 years)		2709	
At homes of illegitimate children (1-5 years)		131	
At homes where infant's death or still-births had occurred	... ..	54	
Ante-natal visits	... ..	424	
In connection with midwives	...	77	
In connection with cases of pneumonia	...	42	
To Nursing Homes	... ..	30	
		<hr/>	6473
In connection with the medical inspection of school children:—			
To arrange with teachers at the school re inspection	... ..	58	
To ascertain if medical advice had been carried out	... ..	160	
To investigate special cases, poliomyelitis, tubercle, scarlet fever, etc.	...	388	
To attend inspection at schools	...	117	
Other visits to schools	... ..	396	
		<hr/>	1119
			<hr/>
			7592
			<hr/>

The total number of children visited was 2777 as follows:—

	Living.	Dead.	Stillborn.	Total.
Legitimate	2613	22	30	2665
Illegitimate	110	1	1	112
				<hr/>
				2777
				<hr/>

The total number of visits to these children was:—

Infants under 1 year: first visit to legitimate children 714; to illegitimate children, 31; total, 3006. Children 1 to 5 years: legitimate, 2709; illegitimate, 131; total, 2840.

The five cases of Ophthalmia notified were kept under observation until well.

Notification of Births Act.

This Act provides that, in addition to registration, notification has to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of birth. It is still found that a proportion of births are not notified owing to ignorance or misunderstanding of the Act, but very rarely it happens, if at all, that the requirements have been wilfully evaded. During the year 79.6 per cent. of the total live births were thus notified, in addition to 23 still-births.

Of these, 316 were notified by midwives, and 303 by parents and doctors.

Two of the illegitimate births were not notified. All the births attended by midwives were notified. (Of cases attended by doctors, 266, i.e., 46.7 per cent. were not notified).

During the year the Health Visitors paid 5900 visits to the homes of 2777 children below school age (of whom 2723 were living). Advice was given on the feeding and management of the baby, general hygiene of the home and general hygiene of the mother. The result of the enquiries into methods of infant feeding is as follows:—

Number of births enquired into:—

Legitimate	...	...	714	
Illegitimate	...	...	31	
			—	745

Number of infants re-visited from previous year:—

Legitimate	...	...	630	
Illegitimate	...	...	28	
			—	658
Older children (1—5)	...	...		1374
				—
				2777
				—

The children were found to be fed as follows:—

	Total Visited.	Breast only.	Partly Breast.	No Breast at all.
1st month of life	714	90 per cent.	7 per cent.	3 per cent.
3rd month ...	732	65 per cent.	21 per cent.	14 per cent.
6th month ...	739	46 per cent.	32 per cent.	22 per cent.
9th month ...	748	3 per cent.	48 per cent.	49 per cent.

The children (726 in number) who were found to be receiving some artificial feeding before the age of nine months, were fed as follows:—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Cow's milk ...	64	5
Condensed milk, mainly ...	112	11
Patent foods or mixed diet ...	247	7
Dried milk ...	272	8
	<hr/> 695 <hr/>	<hr/> 31 <hr/>

No tube bottles were found in use, but the practice of giving bread and biscuit pap during the early months of life has not ceased.

In twenty-three cases enquiries were made after the death of the infants. None of these children died of diarrhœa.

One thousand three hundred and seventy-four children between the ages of one and five were visited. In the younger ones dentition was, as a rule, well advanced, thirty-two being noted as backward in this respect. Ninety-eight children had their teeth beginning to decay, and forty-seven others had bad teeth at a fairly early age. Three were found to be suffering from rickets, and two hundred and five others from some other condition requiring medical treatment, which the parents were advised to obtain if they had not already done so. Two hundred and thirty-one children were fed partially on tinned milk.

The twenty-three infants, whose death formed the subject of enquiry, were found to have been fed. as follows :—

Legitimate.						Illegitimate.				
	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.
Breast only ...	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast partly ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow's milk mainly	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed milk mainly ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried milk ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Patent foods or mixed diet ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast at 3rd vis., no further infor- mation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No information obtainable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14	3	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

The general standard of cleanliness and order in the homes visited was fairly satisfactory, as shown in the following percentages :—

STANDARD.

Total Homes

Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
2777	16 per cent.	48 per cent.	22 per cent.	14 per cent.

Taking the homes of living and dead children separately :—

Homes					
Visited.		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
Living	2754	16 per cent.	48 per cent.	22 per cent.	14 per cent.
Dead	23	8 per cent.	43 per cent.	31 per cent.	18 per cent.

(iv.) Part I. **CHILDREN ACT, 1908.**

Miss Burrows, a district nurse under the Public Assistance Committee, who has acted as Infant Life Protection Visitor for many years, has since April 1st, 1930, carried out that work under my administration. On January 1st, 1937, there were fifteen children on the books, and on December 31st, eleven cases, thirteen cases having been registered, fourteen having left their foster-mothers, and three reached the age-limit. All children were found to be well looked after by their foster-mothers. Miss Burrows paid a total of 148 visits to their homes during the year.

(v.) **ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.**

Since my last Report the work under the Orthopædic Scheme has continued to expand.

On November 17th, 1936, an orthopædic nurse was appointed by the County Council, the Town Council being entitled to her services on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons. Her duties have been to visit our cases in their homes when necessary and to carry out physical and electrical treatment, plaster work and so on, as prescribed by Mr. Brittain, at our out-patient department at Melton Lodge.

Mr. H. A. Brittain, the Orthopædic Surgeon, holds Clinics, at intervals, at Melton Lodge for the County cases, and we are entitled to send our children at the same time. If Mr. Brittain considers an operation necessary he performs it at the Great Yarmouth General Hospital and, a week or two later, the patient is transferred to Melton Lodge for convalescent treatment. Appliances, as prescribed by Mr. Brittain, are supplied by Messrs. Krohne & Sesemann, or by the Darwen Training College.

The figures for the year 1937 were as follows:—

Mr. Brittain's Clinic—

Education Committee's cases: 19 children, who paid 33 visits.

Health Committee's cases: 5 children, who paid 13 visits.

Out-patient Treatment—

Education Committee's cases: 15 children, who paid 360 visits.

Health Committee's cases: 5 children, who paid 134 visits.

Melton Lodge, In-patients—

Education Committee: 1 admittance, 1 case.

Health Committee: 5 admittances, 6 cases.

General Hospital, In-patients—

Education Committee: 7 admittances, 5 cases.

Health Committee: 11 admittances, 6 cases.

Ditto, Out-patients—

Education Committee: 46 attendances, 17 children.

Health Committee, 54 attendances, 12 children.

Ditto, X-ray films taken—

Education Committee: 2 children.

Health Committee: 3 children.

4. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

There are now seven * Homes on the Register, one of which was transferred in 1937 to a new address.

Registration of Nursing Homes in 1937.

1. Number of applications for registration	...	...	1
2. Number of homes registered	...	...	1
3. Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration			1
4. Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	Nil
5. Number of cases in which such orders have been			
(a) confirmed on appeal	...	...	Nil
(b) disallowed	...	...	Nil
6. Number of applications for exemption from registration			Nil

* All take maternity cases and five of them general cases also.

7. Number of cases in which exemption has been

(a) granted	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) withdrawn	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) refused	...	...	...	...	Nil

All new applications are considered, and the Homes visited personally, by the Medical Officer of Health. The Health Visitors keep in touch with registered homes and provide the general supervision necessary.

Section C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) The Water Supply.

With the exception of eighteen, all the Dwelling-houses in the Borough are supplied from the Company's mains. There are still eighteen wells remaining in the Borough. Many of these are without doubt liable to pollution at times, but unless the samples for analysis happen to be taken at one of those times they cannot be dealt with.

Samples of the public supply are examined monthly, both chemically and bacteriologically, by the Public Analyst, and quarterly by Mr. Muter for the Town Council. The water is obtained from the Ormesby Broad and the River Bure, and, after treatment, is pumped into the mains.

The greatest care is taken by the Water Company to prevent contamination of the water sources, and with the very efficient system of treatment which has been installed, the position is a satisfactory one. Ormesby Broad contains sufficient reserve water to carry us over any period of drought; the water, from either source of supply, is now treated as a routine by (a) alum precipitation, (b) rapid filtration, (c) slow sand filtration, and (d) the ammonia-chlorine process, and I see no reason to doubt that in future the water distributed will always be of uniformly good quality.

Following is a summary of the Analytical results during the year:—

Total Solids	...	31.0	to 52.0	parts per 100,000
Free Ammonia	...	Nil	,, 0.005	,, ,,
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.01	,, 0.025	,, ,,
Chlorine	...	4.2	,, 10.8	,, ,,
Nitrates	...	Nil	,, 0.16	,, ,,
Nitrites	...	Nil	,, faint trace	,, ,,
Oxygen absorbed	...	0.116	,, 0.298	,, ,,
Total Hardness	...	21.15	,, 28.0	,, ,,
Permanent Hardness		4.5	,, 10.9	,, ,,
Lime	...	11.4	,, 12.7	,, ,,
Magnesia	...	1.04	,, 1.58	,, ,,
Sulphuric anhydride		3.43	,, 6.52	,, ,,
Silica, Iron & Alumina		0.5	,, 1.4	,, ,,
Bacteria	...	Nil	,, 12	,, ,,
Bac. Coli	...	Absent in 100 c.c. on all occasions.		
Colour	...	Clear. 4.5° to 16.5°.		
Free Chlorine	...	0.02 per million on one occasion.		
Reaction	...	[pH] 7.0 to 7.8.		

3 (i.) **Closet Accommodation.**

There are about 19,649 w.c's. and 21* privies in the Borough.

* Eleven for temporary use during Fishing Season.

(ii.) **Public Cleansing.**

Eight motor lorries, two horse wagons and one horse cart are used in the Borough for the collection of refuse. Most of the houses are provided with portable iron dustbins. The house refuse is collected twice weekly from private houses and daily during the visiting season from hotels and boarding-houses.

During the year 16,303 tons of refuse was collected from houses, and 1,676 tons of trade refuse carted by shopkeepers to the Destructor or dumps.

Provision of Proper Dust Receptacles.

During the year 11 informal notices were served on the owners where inadequate dust receptacles were provided, resulting in 11 sanitary dustbins being provided.

(iii.) **Sanitary Inspection of the Area.****THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.**

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report of the work carried out in the above department during the year 1937. Particulars as to the nature and number of nuisances reported to the Health Committee, and dealt with by statutory notices, also works of a similar nature, but dealt with by preliminary notices.

Table A.

	Number of Visits.
Complaints received and attended to ...	832
Visits in connection with infectious diseases ...	203
Re-inspections to ascertain the progress of Sanitary notices ...	3741
Bake-house inspections ...	201
Common lodging-house inspections ...	98
Slaughter-house and knacker's yard inspections ...	3928
Offensive trades and marine store inspections ...	214
Factories, workshops and work-places inspected ...	1285
Dairies, cow-sheds and milk shops inspected ...	448
Visits to ice cream vendors ...	182
Butchers', provisions and fruiterers' shops ...	892
Samples of water submitted for analysis ...	4
Samples of food, etc., submitted for analysis ...	173
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ...	272
Special visits to fried fish shops ...	244
Houses, schools and workshops at which the smoke, water or chemical tests have been applied to the drains ...	264
Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act	6
Stables and Piggeries inspected ...	165
Public conveniences inspected ...	139
Fair vans inspected ...	35
School sanitary arrangements inspected ...	46
Total ...	13372

Table B.

During the year the following works have been carried out under Statutory and Preliminary Notices, the number of notices served being 326 Statutory and 335 Preliminary.

	Number.
Privies replaced with water closets	8
New drains laid	48
Drains cleaned and repaired	389
Pelestal closets provided	58
Earthenware gulley traps fixed	217
Flushing cisterns fixed to closets	47
Filthy houses cleansed and limewashed	7
Offensive accumulations removed	42
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	6
Animals and poultry removed	4
Water closets repaired	291
New sinks erected	170
Drains intercepted from sewers	63
Rainwater cisterns abolished	13
Sink waste pipes disconnected	52
Yards, passages and floors concreted	297
Drains ventilated	135
Spouting and fall pipes provided	374
Cow-sheds and slaughter-houses limewashed	32
Bake-houses limewashed	98
Houses provided with Company's water	13
Damp-courses inserted	131
Houses ventilated	29
Nuisances from premises being used as a fried fish shop abated	3
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	115
Dilapidations made good	2898
Under floor spaces ventilated	217
Manure bins provided	1
Dustbins provided	11
Miscellaneous items	3529

DRAIN TESTING.

During the year, 832 complaints have been received from householders and others, respecting the conditions of the drains and sanitary fittings of houses and other premises. An examination of the sanitary arrangements was made in every instance, and, if necessary, the smoke test was applied to the drains. This resulted in the detection of 147 defective drains, also many other nuisances. The necessary notices were served in the usual course, and in every instance the terms of the notices were complied with. The drains were also tested at all houses where cases of Typhoid Fever, Puerperal Fever or Diphtheria had occurred.

The total number of drain tests made during the year was 264, and the number of defects found was 195. Particulars as to the nature of these defects are given in the following table:—

Table C.

Showing the localities of sewer gas escapes discovered by drain testing.

	Number.
Into Living rooms	14
„ Kitchens and sculleries	26
„ Bedrooms	7
„ Lobbies and other parts of houses	22
„ Internal w.c's.	37
„ External w.c's.	64
„ Yards and passages	41
„ Adjoining houses	12
„ Cellars	7
From Defective soil pipes	71
„ Defective vent shafts	39
„ Heads and joints of rainwater pipes	19
„ Around yard gullies	38
„ Defective drain connections	105
„ Defective w.c. connections	87
„ Defective interceptors	26
„ Sink-wastes, rainwater pipes, etc., connected direct	55
„ Drains, direct to sewer	22

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTION.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	62	—	—
Workshops (including workshop, laundries and fish curers) ...	712	22	—
Work places (including fishyards)	687	14	—
Home-workers' premises ...	6	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	1467	36	Nil
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Defects Found.

	Number of Defects.		Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	tions.
Want of cleanliness ...	6	6	—
Want of ventilation ...	2	2	—
Want of drainage of floor ...	5	5	—
Defective drains	7	7	—
Offensive accumulation on premises	15	15	—
No water supply	1	1	—
Sanitary Accommodation—			
Insufficient	10	10	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	5	5	—
Not separate for sexes ...	2	2	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	53	53	Nil
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Home Work.

	Number.
List of out-workers received twice in the year ...	3
Total number of out-workers on lists	6

Nature and Number of
Registered and Unregistered Factories, Workshops and
Workplaces Visited during the Year.

(Excluding Out-workers' premises).

Nature.				Number of Visits.
Shoemakers	...	...	...	34
Tinsmiths	...	...	...	7
Dressmakers	...	...	...	18
Net chambers	...	...	...	30
Barrel factories	...	...	...	12
Box makers	...	...	...	10
Bakehouses and confectioners		...	...	279
Tailors	...	...	...	25
Sugar boilers	...	...	...	33
Laundries	...	...	...	19
Upholsterers	...	...	...	9
Plumbers and painters	...	...	...	27
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	...	193
Carpenters	...	...	...	31
Engineers	...	...	...	15
Stonemasons	...	...	...	7
Fish-houses and yards	...	...	...	412
Mineral water works	...	...	...	6
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	2
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	5
Coach-builders	...	...	...	1
Clothing factories	...	...	...	19
Foundries	...	...	...	1
Bottling stores	...	...	...	8
Printers	...	...	...	26
Wood turners	...	...	...	3
Silversmiths	...	...	...	2
Marine stores	...	...	...	144
Metal workers	...	...	...	5
Baking powder manufacturers		...	...	5
Potato crisp factory	...	...	...	2
Builders' merchant	...	..	...	11
Tallow works	...	...	...	19

Nature.				Number of Visits.	
Toy makers	2
Slipper factory	9
Photographers	5
Hairdressers	56
Poster manufacturers	2
Harness makers	3
Coopers	41
Motor and cycle engineers	32
Milliners	12
Boat builders	5
Piano works	1
Bedding manufacturers	35
Twine spinners	2
Tripe Dressers	185
Locksmiths	3
Scale makers	4
Basket makers	14
Dentists' workshops	12
Mast and block makers	11
Builders	107
Picture framers	3
Cabinet makers	12
Furriers	1
Ice factory	2
Wood choppers	2
Total				...	1981

**Number of Workshops, etc., on the Register at the
End of the year 1937.**

Nature.				Number.	
Bakehouses	50
Baking powder makers	3
Bedding manufacturers	4
Boat builders	1
Bottling stores	5
Blacksmiths	2
Box makers	1

Nature.				Number.
Builders	...	...	...	5
Basket makers	...	...	...	3
Carpenters and joiners	...	...	...	12
Confectioners	...	...	...	17
Coopers	...	...	...	10
Engineers	...	...	...	3
Ice manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Motor engineers	...	...	...	18
Wood choppers	...	...	...	1
Printing works	...	...	...	5
Carriage builders	...	...	...	1
Cabinet makers	...	...	...	6
Gas fitters	...	...	...	3
Furriers	...	...	...	2
Marine fitters	...	...	...	1
Cycle engineers	...	...	...	7
Stonemasons	...	...	...	3
Mast and block makers	...	...	...	2
Gut scrapers	...	...	...	3
Dressmakers	...	...	...	17
Fish curers, etc.	...	...	...	52
Foundries	...	...	...	1
Hairdressers	...	...	...	37
Lock and tinmiths	...	...	...	6
Laundries	...	...	...	4
Milliners	...	...	...	17
Marine stores	...	...	...	6
Netting chambers	...	...	...	12
Outfitters	...	...	...	1
Oilskin manufacturers	...	...	...	2
Picture framers	...	...	...	3
Plumbers and painters	...	...	...	7
Scale makers	...	...	...	1
Tailors	...	...	...	17
Tripe dressers	...	...	...	3
Potato crisp factory	...	...	...	1
Builders' merchants	...	...	...	2
Toy makers	...	...	...	2
Tallow works	...	...	...	1
Slipper factories	...	...	...	3

Nature.				Number.
Photographers	...	...	...	5
Sugar boilers	...	...	...	4
Poster manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Whitesmiths	...	...	...	1
Wood turners	...	...	...	1
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	3
Shoemakers	...	...	...	36
Upholsterers	...	...	...	6
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	...	61
Saddlers	...	...	...	6
Dentists	...	...	...	7
Mineral water manufacturers	...	...	...	3
Piano manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Sheet metal workers	...	...	...	2
Twine spinners	...	...	...	1
Ship chandlers	...	...	...	2
Roadstone and transport	...	...	...	1
Total				505

(iv.) **Shops.**

Many inspections were made and in 8 instances additional sanitary conveniences were provided.

(v.) **Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.**

No complaints of smoke nuisance were received during the year.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

Special attention has again been given to this Act during the year. Printed leaflets setting forth the requirements of Orders-in-Council made under the Act were distributed to wholesale traders, shopkeepers and stallholders when necessary, followed by many verbal cautions to those failing to comply. No proceedings were taken for non-compliance.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. H. SPINKS.

**Occupations, etc., which can be controlled by
Bye-Laws or Regulations.**

Offensive Trades, etc.:—

Nature.				Number.
*Fried fish shop	...	...	...	68
Tallow melter	...	...	...	1
Tripe dresser	...	...	...	3
Marine stores	...	...	...	6
Knacker	...	...	...	1
*Slaughter-houses	...	...	*16 registered 1 licensed	

* Bye-laws.

Underground Bakehouses:—None.

Common Lodging-houses:—4 with accommodation for 9 females and 78 males.

(vi.) **Swimming Pool.**

The Corporation owns a large open-air Swimming Pool, the water of which is continuously filtered and chlorinated.

(vii.) **Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

(1) (a) Council houses infested	...	...	2
Council houses disinfested	...	...	2
(b) Other houses infested	...	...	18
Other houses disinfested	...	...	18

(2) These houses were disinfested by formalin vapour and spraying with zaldecide.

(3) The tenants were advised as to special cleansing and destruction of certain articles.

(4) Disinfestation was carried out by the Local Authority.

(5) These cases were kept under supervision. See also (3) above.

(viii.) **Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.**

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock in the Borough, but the upholsterers use flock for making-up purposes; 12 visits were paid to these premises.

4. Schools.

The sanitary conditions and water supply of the schools remain satisfactory. I have little faith in school closure in outbreaks of infectious disease in urban areas of this nature, and as a consequence no school departments were closed during the period under review, but 90 patients and 115 contacts were temporarily excluded by me in cases of infectious disease. See also under Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria for action taken re contacts.

Publicity.

The National Health Campaign extended from October, 1937, to March, 1938, inclusive.

Up to December 31st we had distributed in the Borough the following literature:—

Indoor posters	...	...	...	100
Outdoor posters	...	...	...	200
School class-room posters	...	...	...	500
Mounted cards	...	...	...	100
Bus and dust-cart posters	...	...	...	100
Folders	...	...	...	20,000
Bookmarks	...	...	...	6,000
				<hr/>
				27,000
				<hr/>

Section D.—HOUSING.

* STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b)—			
(i.) by the Local Authority	...	...	30
(ii.) by other Local Authorities	...	...	Nil
(iii.) by other bodies and persons	...	...	135
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts—			
(i.) by the Local Authority—			
(a) for the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925	Nil		
(b) for the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925	Nil		
(c) for other purposes	...	...	30
(ii) by other bodies or persons	...	...	Nil

* The figures in this table represent certain aspects of work done during the year, and are not a statement of housing conditions.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	545
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1913
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	243
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	608
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	155
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	143

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	122
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	38
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners	42
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	288
---	-----

2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—			
(a) By owners	...	...	245
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners			Nil
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...		97
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...		31
D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—			
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...		Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	213
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...		216
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...		1341½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	102
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	105
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...		663½
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	Nil
(e) Number of overcrowding cases which have been relieved in the course of slum clearance operations	...	...	35

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

Survey.

In the latter part of September, 1936, the final Survey was commenced. This consists of the measurement of the rooms in all houses. It was completed in April, 1937, 16,671 houses being measured.

During the year 2,208 licences were issued to occupiers and landlords under Section 61 of the Act, authorising the temporary use of houses by persons in excess of the permitted number.

5,636 certificates were issued to landlords under Section 62 of the Act informing them of the number of persons constituting the permitted number in relation to the houses for which they applied.

Section E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

In all cases of applications for registration, dairies and milk shops were inspected by the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector. In the past it has been difficult to insist on satisfactory conditions in cases where milk is merely a side line, e.g., small general shops. Under the Milk and Dairies Orders, 1926, much wider powers are given to the Local Authority, and since its coming into force greater strictness has been observed in enforcing satisfactory arrangements as a condition of registration. I decided that, after the year 1926, I would not recommend the Council to register a general shopkeeper as a purveyor except under the condition that milk is sold only in sealed bottles.

New dairies should be strictly in accordance with the Order previous to registration, and the existing dairies after a reasonable interval, should be brought up-to-date as far as structural circumstances will permit.

Many cow-sheds need very strict application of the Order. There are 7 cow-keepers on the register. The total number of cows is only 75 in 13 cow-sheds.

The statistics for the year are:—

			Applications during 1937.	No. on Register, Dec. 31st, 1937.
Purveyors	...	...	15	95
Dairymen	...	...	1	36
Cow-keepers	...	...	—	7
Cow-sheds	...	...	—	13

Five hundred and ninety-one visits were paid to these premises during the year.

Milk (Tubercle Bacilli).

In August, 1934, arrangements were completed for examinations of milk to be made by Dr. A. Leslie Sheather.

During the year 1937, 80 samples were subjected to biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli; three were found positive.

These tuberculous milks came from other Authorities. In each case I communicated with the County Medical Officer, with the result that the offending cow was traced and slaughtered.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Licences Issued.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	2
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	2
Producer, Tuberculin Tested	...	...	1

Samples were taken during the year of 7 Tuberculin Tested and 7 Pasteurised milks. Two of the latter failed to reach the standard, but on re-sampling were found to be well above it.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Slaughter-houses.

		In 1914.	In Jan., 1937.	In Dec., 1937.
Registered	...	21	16	16
Licensed	...	1	1	1
		<hr/> 22 <hr/>	<hr/> 17 <hr/>	<hr/> 17 <hr/>

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	2652	130	150	5616	7280
Number Inspected ...	All	All	All	75 %	All
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :—					
Whole carcases condemned	1	1	3	17	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	309	28	4	12	33
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	11.7	22.3	4.7	0.5	0.57
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole carcases condemned	6	7	—	—	21
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	230	26	—	—	393
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	8.9	25.4	—	—	5.7

A large number of consignments of imported mutton have arrived from the Port of London, and have been inspected on arrival in the town. Little difficulty has been experienced in connection with this particular type of food.

Tuberculosis.—The number of carcases, etc., destroyed was as follows:—

		Tuberculosis.	Other Causes.
Ox carcases ...	...	5	1
Heifer carcases ...	...	1	1
Cow carcases ...	...	7	—
Calf carcases ...	...	—	3
Pig carcases ...	...	21	9
Pig heads ...	...	147	3

			Tuberculosis.	Other Causes.
Pig plucks	...	...	56	24
Fry fats	...	...	246	5
Kidneys	...	...	—	4
Pork	...	...	9 lbs.	12 st. 10 lbs.
Sheep carcasses	...	...	—	3
Sheep plucks	...	...	—	8
Lamb carcasses	...	...	—	3
Mutton	...	...	—	30 lbs.
Canterbury lamb	...	...	—	11 lbs.
Forequarters	...	...	—	2
Veal forequarters	...	...	—	1
Mutton forequarters	...	...	—	1
Lamb plucks	...	...	—	2
Bovine forequarters	...	...	16	1
Pork forequarters	...	...	—	1
Bovine hindquarters	...	...	2	—
Bovine head and tongue	...	...	164	54
Bovine tongues	...	...	—	33
Beef	...	...	—	124 lbs.
Beef, chilled	...	...	—	13 lbs.
Bovine skirts	...	...	19	26
Bovine lungs	...	...	141	28
Bovine livers	...	...	110	145
Bovine tripe	...	...	6	7
Bovine fats	...	...	96	19
Bovine hearts	...	...	—	8
Bovine kidneys	...	...	4	45
Bovine pancreas	...	...	60	13
Bovine spleen	...	...	—	2
Bovine suet	...	...	18 lbs.	12 lbs.
Bovine udders	...	...	4	6
Frozen ox livers	...	...	—	5
Frozen lambs' livers	...	...	—	1

Other Food Seized.

75 tins of Mixed Fruit.
 102 tins of Ham.
 10 tins of Corned Beef.
 36 lbs. of Tomatoes.
 2 Geese.
 9 Pheasants.
 4 ewt. Green Hams.
 1 tin Pressed Beef.
 7 Chickens.
 1 Turkey.
 2 boxes Bloaters.
 3 boxes Herrings.
 13 kits of Herrings.
 1,692 tins of Lemon Curd.
 1 tin Rolled Tongue.
 1 case of Frozen Salmon.
 6 tins of Brisket.
 8 stones of Plaice.
 11 stones of Cod Fillet.

Legal Proceedings.

A prosecution was instituted under the Public Health Act, 1875, for exposing tuberculous chickens for sale, and a fine of £1 was imposed.

Humane Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

The following figures are from the Chief Constable's Annual Report:—

Twenty-three cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported in 1937. Two cases were confirmed.

(c) Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The following table shows the number of samples obtained and submitted for examination, with results of analysis:—

	Number of Samples submitted to the Analyst.		Result of Analysis.	
			Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	...	100	94	6
Condensed Milk	...	5	5	—
Margarine	...	6	6	—
Meat Paste	...	3	3	—
Baking Powder	...	2	2	—
Cocoa	...	2	2	—
Lard	...	4	4	—
Vinegar	...	2	2	—
Sauce	...	2	2	—
Tinned Fruit	...	2	2	—
Jam	...	3	3	—
Butter	...	4	4	—
Cheese	...	3	3	—
Custard Powder	...	2	2	—
Marmalade	...	2	2	—
Sausages	...	2	2	—
Tinned Tomatoes	...	2	2	—
Cream	...	5	5	—
Self-raising Flour	...	1	1	—
Mincemeat	...	2	2	—
Tea	...	2	2	—
Ice Cream	...	9	9	—
Saveloys	...	1	1	—
Boiled Sweets	...	1	1	—
Sugar	...	1	1	—
Coffee	...	1	1	—
Fish Paste	...	2	2	—
Lemon Curd	...	1	1	—
Packet Suet	...	1	1	—
		<hr/> 173 <hr/>	<hr/> 167 <hr/>	<hr/> 6 <hr/>

The details of the adulteration found in the samples of milk, with the results of Magisterial or other proceedings, are as follows:—

Adulteration.			Proceedings.
3	per cent, fat deficient	...	Cautioned
9	„ „	...	Case withdrawn
1	„ „	...	Cautioned
3	„ „	...	Cautioned
10	„ „	...	Case dismissed
3	„ „	...	Cautioned

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

Cream.—Five samples were examined and found genuine.

Public Health (Condensed and Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

As there appear to be only two well-known brands of dried milk and equally well-known brands of condensed milk sold in the district, only five samples of condensed milk were examined during the year, and found to comply with the Regulations.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 and 1927.

All samples in the list under the heading on pages 60 and 61 were examined also for preservatives. No offence under these Regulations was found.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts, 1906 and 1926.

Two samples of Feeding Stuff were examined during the year. These complied with the definition.

(d) **Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of Food** are carried out by the Public Analyst.

(e) **Nutrition.**—Dissemination of knowledge.

Owing to the very small support from local advertisers, the publication of the local edition of “ Better Health ” had to cease. Since then the only local dissemination of health knowledge has been through the posters of the Central Council for Health Education exhibited by the Town Council.

Section F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Notifiable Diseases.

In the following Table a comparison is made between the number of notifications in 1937 and in the previous ten years:—

Year	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Total
1927	0	165	7	32	19	2	4	229
1928	0	89	12	45	24	2	1	173
1929	1	127	5	107	23	4	3	270
1930	0	71	7	76	14	2	2	172
1931	0	30	5	75	11	4	1	126
1932	0	38	1	72	17	4	1	133
1933	0	42	3	89	17	4	4	159
1934	0	331	0	122	37	3	4	497
1935	0	256	0	97	28	5	6	392
1936	0	136	1	56	27	5	3	228
1937	0	51	2	94	18	0	5	170
Average for ten years								
1927-36	0.1	128.5	4.1	77.1	21.7	3.5	2.9	237.9

Scarlet Fever.

Fifty-one cases were notified during the year, being 39 per cent. of the average number for the past ten years. The disease was of a mild type and few cases had any complications. See also pages 21 and 22.

In all cases contacts of Scarlet Fever cases were excluded from school for a fortnight, during which period they were visited at least twice and as many times thereafter as might be necessary.

The monthly incidence of the disease in Great Yarmouth during 1937 is shown in the following Table:—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	4	1	0	0	3	0	4
February	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
March	5	2	3	0	0	0	4
April	6	3	0	0	3	0	3
May	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
June	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
August	9	1	4	2	2	0	6
September	6	0	2	1	3	0	5
October	7	1	4	1	1	0	6
November	5	1	1	1	2	0	3
December	3	1	0	0	2	0	3
Totals	51	11	14	9	17	0	39

Diphtheria.

Ninety-four cases of this disease were notified during the year, being 121 per cent. of the average number for the previous ten years.

Most of the cases nursed at home, and all who were removed to the Isolation Hospital were examined bacteriologically to confirm the diagnosis, and in addition before discharge from isolation. No diphtheria patient was discharged from the Isolation Hospital until three successive swabs had shown absence of diphtheria bacilli. In addition to the foregoing, all contacts of school age were bacteriologically examined before being permitted to attend school, and adult contacts before going to work connected with food or clothing or other special circumstances. For further details on this subject see pages 18, 21 and 22.

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown in the following Table:—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	10	2	4	2	2	0	10
February	15	2	5	3	5	0	15
March	11	0	7	1	3	0	11
April	6	0	2	1	3	0	6
May	4	2	0	0	2	0	4
June	4	2	1	0	1	0	4
July	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
August	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
September	8	6	0	1	1	0	7
October	18	17	1	0	0	0	18
November	9	1	5	2	1	0	9
December	6	4	2	0	0	0	6
Totals	94	38	28	10	18	0	93

Out of 94 cases notified, 28 were discovered by the bacteriological work carried out at the Municipal Laboratory. But for this Institution, therefore, 29 per cent. of the cases would not have been isolated.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No case was notified during the year.

The Enteric Group of Diseases.

Two cases were notified in 1937 (one each of Typhoid and Paratyphoid).

Erysipelas.

Eighteen cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

No cases were notified during the year.

Small Pox.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

Six cases were notified during the year. No connection was found between them.

Typhus Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Trench Fever, and Malaria.

No cases of the above were notified during the year.

Dysentery.

Eighty-eight cases were notified during the year.

All these were cases of Sonne Dysentery in a residential institution, 79 cases occurring between October 27th and 29th. It was recognised that an infection was present and appropriate measures were taken, with the result that the outbreak practically ended on the 29th. Detailed investigation narrowed the origin of the outbreak to a source connected with the distribution of food and finally a carrier was found among the kitchen staff.

I wish to thank Dr. Scott, Pathologist of the Ministry of Health, for all the trouble he took in examining the samples I sent him.

Pneumonia.

Thirty-nine cases were notified during the year.

Diphtheria Antitoxin

is provided free for the use of doctors who require it. It can be obtained at the Town Hall and Isolation Hospital during the daytime and at the Two Police Stations during the night. Forty-eight bottles (each of 4,000 units) were distributed in this way in 1937.

Shick and Dick Tests.

At the East Anglian School, the Medical Officer applies the Shick Test and immunisation to all the scholars whose parents give their consent.

Laboratory Facilities.

(See page 18).

Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

No action was needed during the year.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

(See pages 8, 12, 13, 14).

Extent to which school notifications of disease are utilized.—

Teachers and attendance officers report outbreaks of the non-notifiable diseases to me as School Medical Officer. Such steps as are practicable, e.g., the enforcement of the Education Committee's Standing Orders re exclusion of cases and contacts, are carried out. I am adverse to school closure (see page 52) and believe this to be the better method.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Disinfection.

The following articles were passed through the steam disinfectant at the Hospital:—

Beds	212	Counterpanes	298
Pillows	760	Mattresses	353
Bolsters	140	Clothing	1021
Slips	414	Carpets	23
Sheets	507	Rugs	40
Hangings	23	Towels	417
Blankets	873	Various	692
			Total
			5773

(The above list does not include a far larger number of articles from the Isolation Hospital itself).

Two hundred and seventy-two rooms were disinfected with formalin vapour.

The cleansing of verminous persons is carried out by the Public Assistance Committee, who have an up-to-date equipment at the Workhouse Infirmary.

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1937.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.													Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At Ages - Years.																		
	At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston and Southtown	Runham Vauxhall	Port.	
Pneumonia	39	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	7	3	15	5	17	10	12	—	—	—
Diphtheria	94	1	2	4	5	4	42	17	8	6	3	1	1	38	27	29	—	—	—
Membranous Group	18	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	7	8	9	7	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	51	—	—	2	2	3	32	4	5	3	—	—	—	11	15	25	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	58	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	—
Dysentery	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	6	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	303	8	3	9	7	8	101	82	24	17	7	23	14	78	66	159	—	—	134

Estcourt Road Isolation Hospital:—57 beds for Enteric, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.
Gorleston Isolation Hospital:—12 beds for Small Pox, Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague.
Hospital Authority:—Great Yarmouth Corporation.

TABLE IIa.

Ages at Death from Notifiable Infectious Diseases
during the Year 1937.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Deaths.												
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.											
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
Pneumonia ...	35	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	6	13	7
Diphtheria	5	...	...	...	3	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous Croup }													
Erysipelas ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum }													
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	41	4	1	...	4	...	1	1	1	2	6	13	8

3. Public Vaccination.

The figures for 1937 were:—

	Primary Vaccinations.	Re- vaccinations.
North District & Runham Vauxhall		
(Dr. Connell)	51	0
South District (Dr. Connell) ...	69	0
Cobholm, Southtown (ditto) ...	12	0
Gorleston (Dr. Anderson) ...	60	7
Infirmery (Dr. Adlington) ...	1	0

This total of 193 primary vaccinations compared with 750 births during the same period is an index of the growing unvaccinated state of the community. Having regard to the fact that Small Pox until recently had been prevalent for some years in some parts of England and Wales, and to the large influx of summer visitors that we got each year from permanently affected areas, it is peculiarly inadvisable that we should continue to neglect this elementary precaution, especially as, under the new regulations, vaccinations are now performed on one "spot" only, which causes a minimum of inconvenience to the patient.

Cancer.

Facilities for diagnosis and treatment:—

There has been no change since my last Report.

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Age Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—
2—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—
35—	2	8	10
45—	5	15	20
55—	9	15	24
65—	23	17	40
75—	8	18	26
	<hr/> 47 <hr/>	<hr/> 73 <hr/>	<hr/> 120 <hr/>

4. (b) **Prevention of Blindness.**

The full report of the Home Teacher for the Blind will be found on pages 74—77. In connection with prevention, she took four persons to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for eye treatment. Fifteen other persons were given their travelling expenses.

The Education Committee provided glasses for 105 children during the year.

Under the Public Health Act, the Health Committee provides collosol argenti, free of cost, to the midwives for application to the eyes of the newly-born, and, in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, fees (as under the Midwives' Act) are paid to the doctor until the child is well. This last I consider of great importance; it is quite usual for treatment to be necessary for some days beyond the normal days contemplated in the Midwives' Act.

(c) Tuberculosis.

Notifications of Tuberculosis.

		Number.	Admissions to Hospital or Sanatorium.	Deaths.
Pulmonary	Males	33	36	22
	Females	43	33	20
	Total	76	69	42
Non-Pulmonary	Males	7	8	2
	Females	6	2	2
	Total	13	10	4

5. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

	Cases.			Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	Hospital.				
I.	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—
II.	"	"	—	"	—	—	—
III.	"	"	—	"	—	—	—
IV.	"	"	—	"	—	—	—
V	"	"	—	"	—	—	—

Analysis of Tuberculosis Cases.

Age-periods.	All new cases, including those not notified.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non- pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non- pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0
5	6	5	3	2	0	1	0	0
15	6	14	1	2	1	7	0	1
25	11	15	1	0	7	5	1	0
35	8	4	0	0	3	0	0	1
45	4	4	0	0	2	3	0	0
55	1	5	0	0	7	3	0	0
65 and upwards	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Totals	37	48	7	6	22	20	2	2

There were no non-notified tuberculosis deaths. There is a tendency with some doctors to delay notification, especially in the winter months, but this year there has been an improvement. Generally speaking, the omission to notify is due to some doctors recognising no purpose in notification where no help is required.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.—No action was taken during the year under these powers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1922.

This Act was adopted by the Town Council from April 1st, 1924. On the 13th March, 1928, the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health that he should examine new entrants, previous to their being admitted to Designated Posts, was adopted.

Since then the following number of examinations have been made:—

To end of year 1928 ...	...	...	51
„ „ 1929 ...	...	...	68
„ „ 1930 ...	...	...	133
„ „ 1931 ...	...	...	195
„ „ 1932 ...	...	...	214
„ „ 1933 ...	...	...	223
„ „ 1934 ...	...	...	237
„ „ 1935 ...	...	...	277
„ „ 1936 ...	...	...	289
„ „ 1937 ...	...	...	334

THE WORK OF THE RAT OFFICER.

This officer's position is often misunderstood. He is not a rat-catcher. Just as a Sanitary Inspector enforces certain provisions of various enactments relating to Public Health, so the Rat Officer enforces the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act. His duty is to compel occupiers of premises to take the necessary steps to destroy rats or mice that are harbouring there. Even when, as is often the case, the occupier

is willing to act, and in fact reports the matter to the Rat Officer, that officer still has the difficult task of compelling the occupiers of neighbouring premises to act at the same time and to co-operate their efforts. It is obvious that merely sporadic attempts on isolated premises would be valueless.

The Corporation have appointed an official Rat-catcher to work under the Rat Officer. He appears to be giving satisfaction to the occupiers of premises where he has operated.

During the year the Rat Officer made 2,331 visits as follows:—

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	42
Marine Stores	...	...	...	63
Fish-houses	...	...	...	293
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	46
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	13
Bake Houses	...	...	...	96
Malt Houses	...	...	...	25
Stables	...	...	...	168
Piggeries	...	...	...	122
Timber Yards	...	...	...	15
Private Houses	...	...	...	320
Groceries and Provision Stores	...	...	...	43
Re-visits	...	...	...	452
Special and complaints	...	...	...	602
Ships	...	...	...	18
Fish Manure Stores	...	...	...	13
				<hr/>
				2331
				<hr/>

Rats killed—

Ferreting, poisoned or trapped	...	1624
		<hr/>

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

HOME TEACHER'S REPORT

For the Year ending December, 1937.

Miss Rees submits her Thirteenth Annual Report of work done under the above Act.

The necessary registration work has been done and the Register brought up-to-date. There have been 22 new cases and 21 deaths during the year. Two persons have left the Borough and one has been de-certified.

The number on the Register is 216, as compared with 218 last year.

The age groups are as follows:—

			M.	F.
Under 5 years	...	Nil		
Between 5 and 16 years	...	4	2	2
„ 16 „ 21 „	...	4	3	1
„ 21 „ 50 „	...	33	18	15
„ 50 „ 70 „	...	98	51	47
Over 70 years	...	77	34	43
		<u>216</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>109</u>

The office work connected with the administration of the Blind Persons Act is done by the Home Teacher

Allowances up to 23/6 per week for necessitous Blind Persons resident in the Borough are provided, and the investigation of the financial circumstances of applicants is part of the Home Teacher's work.

1,521 visits to the homes of blind persons and to the Public Institution have been paid during the year. Instruction in Moon Type has been given to four persons. Three magazines in Braille and one in Moon Type have been circulated among readers. There are five readers who belong to the National Library.

In connection with prevention of blindness, 15 persons were given their train fares to enable them to visit the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for eye treatment. Four persons were taken by the Home Teacher when necessary.

Application has been made for the State Blind Pension on behalf of eleven persons.

Twenty-one applications were made during the year for the Corporation allowance. Twenty were successful. Thirteen recipients died during the year, two left the Borough, and five grants were discontinued. At the end of the year there were 119 recipients—the same number as last year.

There are four children at the East Anglian School. There are four persons being trained at the Norwich Institution. There are five persons employed as “journeymen” in Norwich Institution. Three of these travel to and fro daily. There is one home worker employed as a copyist by the National Library.

The Flag Day organised by the Committee resulted in £220 14s. 4d., and donations amounted to £17 14s. 10d.

Money grants for special purposes have been given to fifteen persons out of the Voluntary Fund. Gifts of eggs, fruit, etc., have been made to twenty-three invalids. Two hundred and eighteen persons received a Christmas gifts of 3/-. During the later part of the year forty invalids received 2 cwts. of coal.

General Welfare Work.

Blind Welfare Work has continued to make good progress and frequent social gatherings have been held. Local townspeople have assisted the Committee in this work. Both the Yarmouth and Gorleston Clubs have held fortnightly meetings during the winter months. The average attendance in Yarmouth is 70 blind persons, and in Gorleston 28.

The Eleventh Annual Party was held on January 13th at the Deneside School Room. On May 19th a Coronation Dinner was participated in by the able-bodied blind. On June 10th the Annual Outing was held at Crown Point and Corton.

During the year the blind were entertained by the Great Yarmouth Operatic and Dramatic Society, the Great Yarmouth Junior Players, the Wellington Pier Pavilion, the Gorleston Group of Toc H, the Wesley Guild, and the Yarmouth and Gorleston Steamboat Co.

The Transport Committee has granted facilities to travel free on the Corporation buses to 150 blind persons.

The Committee has arranged with the British Wireless for the Blind Fund and the local Relay Committee to provide free relay service to blind persons. This concession is appreciated greatly, and it is hoped that eventually the majority of the blind will benefit.

The Committee is indebted to the Trustees of the Park Baptist Chapel in Yarmouth and to those of the Wesleyan Chapel in Gorleston for the use of their Schoolrooms for meetings for the blind.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

P. M. REES,

Home Teacher for the Blind.

ANALYSIS OF THE REGISTER OF THE BLIND
ON DECEMBER 31st, 1937.

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	0
Between 5 and 16 years—					
At school	...	...	...	...	4
Between 16 and 21 years—					
In training at Norwich	...	...	...	2	
At home	...	...	...	2	
				<hr/>	4
Between 21 and 50 years—					
At home M.D. in receipt of allowance			...	1	
Weaver at Norwich	...	...	...	1	
Machine knitter at Norwich		...	...	1	
Brush maker at Norwich		...	...	1	
Basket makers at Norwich		...	...	2	
St. Dunstan's, basket maker	...	...	...	1	
St. Dunstan's, mat maker		...	...	1	
Braille copying for National Library			...	1	
In training at Norwich	...	...	...	2	
Pedlar	...	...	...	1	
In Naval Hospital	...	...	...	1	
In Infirmary	...	...	...	2	
At Home—					
Unemployable in receipt of allowance			...	12	
With incomes over scale		...	...	6	
				<hr/>	33
Between 50 and 70 years—					
Shopkeeper	...	...	...	1	
Newsagent	...	...	...	1	
In Infirmary	...	...	...	7	
At home—					
Unemployable in receipt of allowance			...	53	
With incomes over scale		...	...	36	
				<hr/>	98
Over 70 years—					
Infirmary	...	...	...	13	
At Home —					
In receipt of allowance		...	...	53	
With incomes over scale		...	...	11	
				<hr/>	77
				<hr/>	
			Total	...	216
					<hr/>

Mental Deficiency Acts.

SUPERVISION OFFICER'S REPORT

For the Year ending December, 1937.

Miss Would submits her Third Annual Report of work under the above Acts.

The appointment of Supervision Officer was made from February 23rd, 1931, it being arranged that the Officer should work under the Central Association for Mental Welfare for the first three months (the Corporation paying the Association for her services). In May this period was extended to August 23rd, 1931. Thereafter the work has been carried out under the direct control of the Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective.

Miss Sandman resigned in January, 1935, and was succeeded by Miss Would.

Home Visiting. During the year, 279 visits were paid to 69 homes. Four cases died during the year; 2 new cases were added to the list; 2 have left the district and 4 have gone into Institutions.

Occupation Centre. This was first opened on May 28th, 1931, provisionally for three afternoons a week, in a room in the Wesleyan Church premises. An Assistant was appointed to help the Supervision Officer. During the first (the Summer) term nine cases attended.

In September, 1931, the Centre was transferred to the Boy Scouts' Headquarters (late St. Peter's School), Deneside, and since then has been opened on five days a week (Monday to Friday) from 9.45 a.m. to 12.10 p.m. daily.

The training has included handicraft of various kinds—rug-making, knitting, sewing, stool-making, raffia-work, simple embroidery and leather work—physical training, kindergarten occupations, speech training, singing, country-dancing and games. Attendance has been very regular.

The attendance of such cases is naturally variable, being governed by home and personal considerations that do not apply to ordinary school children. The number who attended during the year was nine.

The number of cases on the Register of the Centre on December 31st was:—

Males—under 16 years, 3; over 16 years, 1.

Females—under 16 years, 2; over 16 years, 2.

Home Teaching. One case who was unable to attend the Centre has been taught weekly in her own home, being given knitting instruction.

Register of Mental Defectives. This has been brought up-to-date as far as possible, though there is doubtless a number not yet brought to notice. Those known of are classified as follows:—

I. Institutions—		Under 16 years.	Over 16 years.
Males	...	5	28
Females	...	1	24
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		6	52
		<hr/>	<hr/>
II. At Home—			
Males	...	6	36
Females	...	10	39
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		16	75
		<hr/>	<hr/>
III. Voluntary Guardianship		0	1

Social Events. A Programme and exhibition of work was given on July 29th. On July 8th the cases attending the Centre or being taught at home were taken for an outing to Hemsby Beach, tea being provided in the Café.



PORT SANITARY DISTRICT
OF GREAT YARMOUTH.

Annual Report

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

— 1937. —

**PORT SANITARY DISTRICT
OF
GREAT YARMOUTH.**

Return of the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived at the Port of Yarmouth
during the year 1937 (excluding Fishing Vessels):—

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.			COASTWISE.		
	Ships.	Tonnage.		Ships.	Tonnage.
With Cargo	390	87219	With Cargo	1389	206417
In Ballast (including Fishing Vessels)	88	32758	In Ballast	191	41113

1. Amount of Shipping entering the Port during the Year 1937.

TABLE A.

	Arrivals.*		Number Inspected.		Number reported defective.	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied.	Number reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board.
	Number.	Tonnage.	By the M.O.H.	By the Inspector			
FOREIGN—							
Steamers ...	255	72443	33	224	56	38	0
Motors ...	206	45971	9	174	21	14	0
Sailing ...	14	1410	1	3	2	2	0
Fishing ...	3	153	0	0	0	0	0
Total Foreign...	478	119977	43	401	79	54	0
COASTWISE—							
Steamers ...	636	113358	10	563	70	55	0
Motors ...	724	115680	2	520	84	46	0
Sailing ...	220	18492	0	210	87	51	0
Fishing ...	520	20800	12	220	93	62	2
Total Coastwise...	2100	268330	24	1513	334	214	2
Total Foreign and Coastwise	2578	388327	67	1914	413	268	2

These vessels were of the following nationalities:—

British	...	...	...	...	1375
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	47
Swedish	...	...	...	...	35
Dutch	...	...	...	...	158
Danish	...	...	...	...	10
French	...	...	...	...	1
Belgian	...	...	...	...	3
German	...	...	...	...	24
Finnish	...	...	...	...	10
Esthonian	...	...	...	...	15
Soviet	...	...	...	...	3
Latvian	...	...	...	...	5
Greek	...	...	...	...	1
Danzig	...	...	...	...	3
Lithuanian	...	...	...	...	2
Polish	...	...	...	...	1
Icelandic	...	...	...	...	1
Fishing	...	...	...	...	220
Total					1914

II. Character of Trade of Port.

(a) PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING 1937.

From July 16th to September 6th, 17,000 passengers were transported between this Port and Ostend, on a daily return service.

(b) CARGO TRAFFIC.

The foreign trade of the Port was chiefly with the following Ports:—

Principal Imports.

Maize:—Antwerp, Rotterdam.

Sugar:—Danzig, Hamburg.

Phosphate:—Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg.

Salt:—Torre Viega, Weisermunde, Hamburg, Ymuiden, Antwerp, Santa Pola, Alicante, Cagliari.

Wood: — Frederickshavn, Wiborg, Gothenberg, Oslo, Uleaborg, Archangel, Kotka, Rafso, Trondhjem, Leningrad, Nordmaling, Raumo, Onega, Memel, Stettin, Gefle, Yxpalia.

Principal Exports.

Fish, malt and scrap-iron.

Ships proceeding up river:—Of the 401 foreign arrivals, 51 went through the Port to Norwich. Of the 1293 coastwise arrivals, 580 went through to Norwich and 106 to Cantley.

III. Source of Water Supply.

(1) Water supply for the Port and Shipping is obtained from the Company's mains—a continuous and adequate supply for all purposes.

(2) Hydrants and hose-pipes are provided and stored by the Water Company. All are well flushed-out before connection with the tanks.

(3) There are no water boats.

IV. Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

These Regulations came into force on May 1st, 1933. Under them a number of new and modified arrangements were made locally, and, having been fully described in a previous Report, are here omitted except in so far as they relate to the year's working.

(1) Masters of foreign-going ships arriving from a foreign port now have to sign a Declaration of Health.

During the year, 93 of these Declarations were delivered by Masters of ships entering the Port. All the ships were "clean."

(2) This Port has no trade with districts likely to be infected with Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague. A watch is kept on all Ports with which we have communication, and a list of those which are "infected" is sent to Customs Officers, Pilots and Shipping Agents. To date these Ports have been infected only with Typhus or Small Pox. The Pilots have agreed not to bring in a ship from an "infected" Port, notwithstanding a "clean" declaration (see above) without first communicating with me. There were no such ships during the year.

I wish to thank the Pilots for their ungrudging help in these matters of Declarations and Infected Ports.

(3) As stated above, no inward vessel required special attention. I have, however, found in the past that Pilots and Customs Officers always report cases of sickness immediately by telephone. In addition it is now possible for vessels having wireless to communicate with me direct, using the "Y" Code of the International Sanitary Convention, and my telegraphic address—"Portelth, Gt. Yarmouth"—but no such messages were received during the year.

(4) and (5) These matters were fully set-out in my Report for 1933.

(6) No occasion has arisen for the Medical Officer of Health to take action, regarding any ship, under Article 16, during the year.

(7), (8) and (9) These matters were fully set-out in my Report for 1933.

(10) A contract has been entered into with the East Suffolk County Council for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease at the Lowestoft Hospital Clinic. Slips giving the necessary information are distributed to ships by the Sanitary Inspector; and Consuls, Shipping Agents and Customs Officials have been supplied with the necessary particulars.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1937.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Paratyphoid Fever	—	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	1	—
Chicken Pox ...	—	—	—	0.4
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	0.2

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurred on Vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1937		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	0.2

V. Measures against Rodents.

No rat-catcher has been appointed for the Port. Ships in the Port are regarded as houses in the town and receive only a proportionate amount of attention. In this connection eighteen ships were visited by the Rat Officer during the year.

There were no ships from plague infected ports—in fact, we have no trade with any place in which plague is liable to occur. Some years ago a number of rats (black and brown) from the Port were examined for plague infection, without result. As the Corporation employs no rat-catchers for this purpose, statistics of rat destruction on ships are not available, but no unduly infested ship was found.

VI. Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected 1937.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other unhealthy conditions.
British ...	1595	—	50	279*
Other Nations .	319	—	22	62*

* Excluding 175 cases where bilge pumping was ordered to be carried out at sea.

The following list shows the nature of the defects, etc., reported in the previous tables:—

Defective heating	...	...	...	8
Dirty forecastle	...	...	...	73
Repaint forecastle	...	...	...	21
Defective sanitary arrangements			...	12
Defects in ventilation		...	...	30
Filthy galley	...	...	...	28
Offensive accumulations		...	...	37
Filthy bedding	...	...	...	11
Unsuitable sleeping accommodation			...	5
Defective water tanks		...	...	12
Filthy w.c's.	...	...	...	95
Unwholesome provision store	...		...	14
Suspicious drinking water		...	...	2
Ship's stores in forecastle		...	...	13
Repairs to ventilators		...	...	15
Vermin	...	...	...	14
Cleanse holds	...	...	...	8
Leaky accommodation		...	...	15
Bilge pumping	...	...	...	175
Total (excluding bilge pumping) ...				<u>413</u>

These defects necessitated re-inspection in most cases. All were dealt with by Informal Notices.

Bilge Pumping on Fishing Vessels.—Bills were posted and handbills were distributed on board the fishing craft coming South for the Autumn Fishing, drawing attention to the above offence, and many masters and engineers of vessels were cautioned personally by the Inspector.

VII. Food Inspection.

(1) There is no trade in the articles coming under the various Food Regulations.

(2) Shell Fish. There are no beds within the Port.

(3) See (1) above.

At the Fish-wharf, etc., the following were seized and destroyed:—

124 cran Herrings.

10 trunks Mackerel.

The Sanitary Inspector visits the Fish-wharf daily and spends much time there during the Fishing Season.

Mr. Spinks submits his Annual Report on the work done by the Assistant Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, for the Great Yarmouth Urban Sanitary Authority during the year 1937.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

During the year, 61 boats were inspected, and these were generally found to be very clean and well kept, and in no case were there females or children permanently residing on board.

On two boats no certificates were produced, two were with faulty water receptacles, two with vermin, one cabin needed to be re-painted, and two others minor repairs to the cabins.

The above were all satisfactorily dealt with on notifying the owner.

There has again been no case of sickness on board a canal boat during the year.

REGISTRATION MATTERS.

Fifty-eight boats have been registered by this Authority, but only about seventeen of these boats are now in use as Canal Boats.

There were no fresh registrations during the year, most of the boats in this district now registering under the Merchant Shipping Act.

